are conducted in the interest of good govern-ment, and with a view to promote good feel-

best governor that any State ever had. He

in a political sense, in view of the strong in-dependent opposition developing to Governor Colquitt's re-election, is the doctor's assur-

ace that the negroes in his part of the State

are solid for this executive, who is never so much at home as when in the pulpit or speaking on moral questions."

The Negro in Georgia.

the negro is fairly treated in the south. We do not hope even by showing that in Democ-

ratic Georgia he has prospered amazingly, is happy, contented and protected in all his

rights of property, to convince a single north-ern politician that the negro is anything but

victim of the worst cruelty and oppressio

a victim of the worst cruelty and oppression. In the hope, however, that honest people will give due weight to the facts, and that they will certainly remove any possible thought as to the necessity of an exodus from Georgia, we call attention to an article published elsewhere this morning that reports certain figures from the comptroller's books.

It will be seen by these figures that th

negroes already owning over half a million arces of land in Georgia, added to this total, thirty-nine thousand three hundred and nine

acres during the last year. This purchase of

land was in addition to the other methods by

which the negro has demonstrated his in-

creasing prosperity and his desire to accumu-late and save money. In the total tax re-

turns the negroes not only made up a loss of about six hundred thousand dollars, caused by shrinkage in values, but added besides fifty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-

three dollars to the returns-showing a clean

gain in property of over one hundred thou-

thriftiness of the negro, but it is the most convincing testimony that he is satisfied with

his condition, that he is contented with his

surroundings and perfectly satisfied that he will be protected in all his rights, either be-

fore a jury or in every-day transactions. A people that feel the weight of op-

pression or fear the tricks of injustice never

nvest heavily in lands. They are afraid to

pin themselves down to the soil, unless the

have guarantees of the most perfect good will

and fairness. We do not believe that any

State in the Union can show a laboring pop-

alation—a population of servants—that has

done better, all things considered, than the negroes of Georgia. Besides their material

advantages they are prospering rapidly in an educational way. The State of Georgia sup-

ports common schools in every county, and gives eight thousand dollars a year to the

colored university. There are now, either

completed or in progress of erection, five col-

leges or universities for colored people in the

apparently armed. The insults that he had

have made it. In the face of all this the white man was convicted of the highest

that could be given that the negro is wholly

It shows that there is absolutely no difference

etween a white man and a negro before a

leorgia jury, and that the negroes will meet

years ago. In the future any verdict influ-

The Prince Imperial.

men present when the prince imperial was killed. A bold stand would have saved his

WASHINGTON,

A Movement Toward Having Repealed the Tax on Banking Capital and Deposits-The Secretary of the Treasury's Opinion in Relation to the Revision of the Tariff.

Treasurer Gilfillan Urges that Arrangements Should be Made for a Continuance of the Refunding Operations-Grant and the South -Retirement of Greenbacks, Etc.

Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette: "An earnest effort will be made at the approaching session of congress to repeal the law imposing taxes on the circulation, capital and deposits of the national banks. The repeal of this law has been urged by the comptroller of the currency in his annual re-ports, and the recommendation is renewed in the report of that officer for the last fiscal year. This tax on the banks originated as a war measure. At the time it was imposed it was deemed expedient, in order to meet an extraordinary emergency, to lay even the necessaries of life under contribution to sustain the government. All taxes thus imposed necessaries of life have since been epealed, and the internal revenue of the goveroment, with the exception of that arising from tax on banking capital and deposits, is now derived from imposts on spirits, tobacco, matches, patent medicines, and fermented liquors. Even the tax on tea and looffee,

port of the secretary of the treasury, especially with reference to the revision of the tariff, masmuch as that subject promises to be made prominent in the approaching session of congress. The secretary is in favor of a revision, but if Assistant-Secretary French, who has immediate jurisdiction over all matters relating to customs, knows any-thing about the intentions of the secretary, it is safe to assume that little or nothing will be contained in the secretary's report on the tariff question. Judge French is outspoken in favor of a thorough revision of the whole system of tariff, with the view of simplifying and perfecting it. He regards the existing tariff laws as intricate and puzzling, particu-larly so in respect to classification of articles. fie is also in favor of taxing some articles now free, including tea and coffee, since the prices of these articles have not sensibly decreased since the tax was removed. Consay specifically what action the secretary would take on the subject, but he implied that the government's recommendation re-garding tariff, if made at all, would be brief and vague. During the conversation he refered to the interview with Senator Eaton, recently published in the the World, and but he had called the secretary's attention to the suggestion it contained regarding the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon the tariff system. Judge French is decided in favor of such a proposition and thinks that a commission of that kind consisting of experts and prominent ousiness men, as well as one or two of the treasury officials, would be able to frame a report that would enable congress to make atelligent and proper action in revising what admitted to be a defective

system of tariff legislation. THE REFUNDING OPERATIONS. Treasurer Gilfillan, speaking of Secretary Sherman's recommendations, said to day that he did not see how the secretary could help making recommendations of some sort for a continuance of the retunding operations, or how congress could well avoid passing a law on the subject at the coming session. On the thirty-first of December, 1880, the loan of February, 1861 (\$18,415,000), will mature, and unless some action is taken during the approaching session of congress, the government would find itself without authority to redeem or refund these bonds, as it was not probable that congress would be able to pass the necessary bill in the few weeks preceding the date of maturity of the bonds in December of next year. This loan, however, is the smallest of several others that will mature in the spring and summer of 1881. The five per cent. bonds of what is known as the funded loan of 1881 are redeemable on May 1, 1881, amounting in the aggregate to \$508,440,350. The six per cent bonds of two other loans also become redeemable on July 1, 1881, amounting to the several others that will mature in shadowing emergency as justify setting aside all well-established principles of government, are not to be thought of, and will not be tolerated by the State at large. We have favored the calling t gether of the legislature by Governor Marks, because we knew that Memphis, under the crude and anomalous government she now has, can another their moral and educational training. This, dear friends, should be agitating our minds more than any other matter. This will be of more importance to us than taking them from key West favored the calling t gether of the legislature by Governor Marks, because we knew that Memphis, under the crude and anomalous government she now has, can anomalous government she now has a government she now has a government sh redeemable on July 1, 1881, amounting to \$264,221,350. As the session of congress beginning in December of next year will be a short one, there will be little time to for-mulate a system for the refunding of this vast amount of bonded debt; so that unless congress takes some action on the subject during he approaching session it will be necessary to continue the payment of five and six per cent. interest on a debt of over one hundred and one million dollars, when the same might be reduced to four per cent. There is little doubt but that the secretary of the treasury will urge this matter upon the early attention of congress. It is also said that he will recommend the gradual withdrawal of the greenbacks. This is not certain, although it is known that he favors their withdrawal, personally. Should he not make the recomsendation it will be for reasons of expe-

GENERAL GRANT AND THE COUTH. Congressman Ellis, of New Orleans, re-turned yesterday for the session. To a Star reporter, who asked him about the feeling in the south toward General Grant as next year's Presidential candidate, he said: "Those who claim to be working up the southern Grant boom are disgusted and disappointed politi-cians. Candidly, I do not think that Grant will be the Republican candidate. I do not think that the politicians will let him be nominated, and then, toc, there are a great many of Grant's warmest friends who do not want him to be the Republican nominee. He has returned from a trip abroad where he received the honors of all nations. He comes home with the love and affection of all his countrymen, north and south. To again thrust him into the exciting pool of politics will invite attacks upon him. He will become, in a sense, a target for stink-balls to be thrown at. He was undoubtedly unfortu-nate in his administration, and if he is again put forward to lead a party he will be assailed and his official acts criticised. His best friends know this, and hence I say his best friends do not want him nominated."

RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS. Mention has previously been made of a contemplated purpose on the part of the sec-retary of the treasury to recommend in his annual report the permanent retirement of the outstanding legal-tenders. The secretary declines, for obvious and proper reasons, to converse, for publication, on the subject of therefore any statement assuming to give an authoritative version of his recommendations must be received with caution. While this is the fact, it can be stated now as a general belief that the secretary has concluded to recommend the retirement of the greenbacks, and will advance sound arguments why such provision should be made. Mr. Sherman, who considers himself as prominently identified with specie resumption from the initiatory steps, holds that the final and comhe would like very much to see accomplished during the period of his administration of the treasury department. Whether or not he makes his anticipated recommendation, it is understood that bills to carry out that object will be promptly introduced in both houses of congress, and the subject of the retirement of the greenbacks will certainly come up very soon, but not likely until after the Christmas holidays.

THE SUGAR QUESTION. It is considered as probable that the secretary will in his report make allusion to the much-vexed question of the sugar tariff, and the necessity that congress should make a revision of the sugar tariff. The secretary revision of the sagar tariff. The secretary and the other treasury officials more intimately concerned on this subject are understood to the views which they

have upon so many occasions pressed upon congress, and advocated before the ways and means committee of the house. It is consequently anticipated that the recom-mendations to be made will be a renewal of hose heretofore made, including the adoption of the polariscope test. The representa-tives of the sugar interest throughout the country are beginning to stir up again, and they will descend in force on the capital as soon as congress gets fairly to work on business. There has been much idle vaporing in correspondence from here as to alleged purposes to carry through a complete revision o the tariff at the coming session of congress. Those who have only a limited experience in legislation and in politics know that this is not only improbable, but that it is scarcely possible. It is thought that there will be a erious attempt to construct a new schedule of duties for sugar, because only business and

will succeed. MOSBY AND THE CHINESE CONSULATES. The state department officials, in answer to inquiries made to-day, replied that the department had no knowledge as to any purose of Colonel Mosby to return to the United It was intimated at the same time that the department would not be surprised if Colonel Mosby did come. A friend of Colonel Mosby, who is apt to know, says he will certainly be here in a short time, and will lay before members of congress all the infor-mation which he has gathered in reference to the corruptions of the United States diplomatic and consular officers in China. Mosby when in China, says very positively that Mosby is right in the charges which he

no political considerations are involved in it

Yet there is no certainty that the attempt

has made THE HARPER'S FERRY PROPERTY. Mr. Rayher, the solicitor of the treasury department, stated to-day that the matter between the government and the purchasers which are admitted luxuries, has been removed. Banking capital, one of the necessities of trade and commerce, is thus put on a footing with what are generally the least indispensable luxuries."

A REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Much interest is felt in the forthcoming removed. Some of the purchasers are willing to retain their lots at the abatement of price which the government has consented to make, but others are very much dissatisfied.

Mr. Rayner has been collecting all the data bearing on the subject, and says that it is not improbable that the whole subject will have to be referred back to congress.

MEMPHIS,

Asshe Looks in a Chattanooga Lookingglass - Her Journalists and Other Great Men, as they Appear to the Felks at the Other End of the Charleston Ralirond.

Chattancoga Times: "The Memphis papers are a queer lot. They agree in heartily cursing at and quarreling with every rule and plan of the State and National boards of health. They denounce both boards as frauds and useless in one paragraph, and in the next | I say this to that one: You are no more paragraph they vociferously demand to be better and more fully and ably and numerously represented in said boards! Then they raise a row among themselves. They split death."

The say that the task that the language of the revolutionary patriot, Patrick Henry, than I am, when he said, "Give me liberty, or give me death." the people of their city into about forty lachaustive report on the subject, accompanied
by numerous recommendations. In conversation with a representative of the World
to-day, however, Judge French said
that without disclosing anything contained
in the report of the secretary, he was
inclined to the opinion that the latter would
leave the whole subject, accompanied
to our case from the sour case from the latter sour case. But here is our case. But here is our case from the
to our case. But here is our case from the
late senator from Tennessee, Andrew Johnson. When the southern States were going
out of the Union, his constituents ordered
him to come home; he did not do so, but
selves and everybody else, and in the end
they simmer down and wait patiently for the
next call from Bronze John. Amid all the
win at all." I do not want to sing these delathe people of their city into about forty facinclined to the opinion that the latter would leave the whole subject to congress. However anxious the secretary may be to revise the tariff he is mindful of the fact that both houses of congress are Democratic, and he doubts the possibility of obtaining the passage of a law perfectly satisfactory to the sage of the constitution, we cannot the southern soldier, "Take me home to the place where I first saw the light," etc.

Now, we have seen enough in the past to not be so hasty in our movements. I would not get to work before the papers and litter take good and wise counsel. I be-live that the four follows that the same of "fixing" hyperstranger would be lieve that the four follows that the four follows the same of "fixing" hyperstranger would be lieve that the four follows the same of the constitution, we cannot win at all." I do not want to sing those dole-fus one such that the same white man hilled a negro. It was proved that the most op-insulated the white man hilled a negro. It was proved that the most op-insulated the white man hilled a negro. It was proved that the new full words of the southern soldier, "Take me home to the place where I first saw the light," etc.

Now, we have seen enough in the past to not be so hasty in our movements. I would not get to work before the page. all their heterogenous constituency would be cursing the Solons, denouncing every bill incursing the Solons, denouncing every bill introduced touching the Taxing-District, and coming forward with as many visionary and impracticable plans as there are editors, doctors, lawyers, and other great and wise people in that busy, noisy, sickly emporium. They have already begun to demand that the State and county taxes be remitted to the Taxing-District, covernment to be used for you, say well, but you go first I know say. Taxing-District government, to be used for purposes of sewerage. This plan will not be eral people that have recently undertaken to tolerated by the balance of the State. It would be tantamount to giving Memphis, homesteads in the city, that are almost that could be given that the purposes of sewerage. This plan will not be eral people that have recently undertaken to purchase little farms in the country and little bear. The verdict was the strongest evidence that could be given that the negro is whelly There is barely enough in the State treasury and to come in, including what Memphis owes on her tax levy, to make both ends meet at the capital. Memphis boasts of having a business boom of the largest and most ed as usual, took the advice of others and I cities, which had their business ruined by Memphis's late fever epidemic. If the State remits to Memphis it should treat Brownsville, Columbia, Pulaski—all the towns great and small in West Tennessee—

ith expel generality Chattanagers's hours a man good men in every locality, and you can find them, too, if you will put yourself to the trouble to do so. Again, I saw a man towns great and small in West Tennessee—

ith expel generality from Kansas, and he told me that if with equal generosity. Chattanooga's heavy westera iron trade was closed down four months by Memphis's epidemic, and we should ask to have half our taxes turned back to us for the building of sewers and wholesale manner yet that has not been detrimental to the property of the chorse of the chors paving of streets. Donations of this charac- detrimental to their interests, save that of ter, or of any other character, from the com- freedom. The first two great points for us to mon treasury, except in times of such over- notice about our people are their moral and

> Three Old-Time Plantation Negroes on Their Way West. A reporter of the Atlanta Constitution met at the passenger depot, yesterday, two negro women and a negro man, all of them dressed in real old-time plantation; clothes. The women had their dresses slightly elevated and the surplus tied around their waists. To cover their heads they were red bandana handkerchiefs. The man was rigged out in the usual grotesque style of a nobby planta-tion negro. One of the women had a little amendment to the family in her arms, which was comfortably dressed. Hearing that the party was on its way west—a kind of exodus movement on a small scale, as it were—the reporter addressed them thusly:

"Where are you going?"
"Gwine to Kansas," was the prompt reply of all of them in a single breath. "Is this an exodus movement? "Yas, sir, I b'leve dats what you newspa-

er mens calls it. "How long do you propose to stay?"
"Oh Lors, massa," said the old man, "we's
going to stay dar for good. You see, de old oman and Hannah and myself has been tinking of going some time, and now we's

"Have you purchased your tickets yet?"
"Oh, yes, sah; we got tickets to Memphis, and den we's, got to take de big road de balance of de way.

Brother Orville. St. Louis Republican: Orville Grant, brother to the ex-President, is in the city and stopping at the Lindell. He has grown to resemble his brother very much in personal appearance. As he stood in the Lindell corbrother of the ex President "Weren't you at the big reception?" "No. You see I'm employed in the quarter-master's department up there in Chicago. The quartermaster's a little jealous of me, and when he heard that my brother was promised his active sympathy to make their coming to Chicago he called me one side and next exhibition even better than this first one plete consummation of resumption is bound said the government wanted mules; St. Louis has been, and said that while he was in office was the market for that commodity; there the poorest colored citizen should have equal was no place in the world to excel it, wouldn't justice with the richest white man. I like to run down there and buy up a few? I had to say yes. Are you for sale?"

The gentleman laughed and said: "No

but was a neat way to get rid of you. "I should say it was," said Orville, "but I'm goin' to get even with him." "How are you?"

The Butter Swindle.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

Good Advice from a Colored Man Well Known in Memphis, and who Knows Whereof he Speaks-Here the Ex-Slave Can Always Find Work and Friends he

Cannot Hope to in the Northern States of the Union-What the Colored People of North Carolina and Georgia are Doing for Themselves by Strict Attention

to Business.

We give the following items touching the colored people, in the belief that the facts as tated will be found to fully refute the statements that have from time to time been made by the lying knaves who are engaged in the exodus business for political effect. The first article is taken from the Memphis Missionary Baptist, the well-edited organ in known that General Grant, who saw Colonel | this city of the colored Baptist denomination in Tennessee.

> Emigration Question. Editor Missionary Baptist: Seeing that your paper has come into existence at last, and from the way in which you have expressed yourself, the paper met my hearty approval, both religiously and otherwise. I am glad to learn, through its columns, that it was so highly indersed by our clergymen of the North Mississippi, East Arkansas and West Tennessee Baptist assoiation. Knowing, then, by the above statement that it will be read by a large portion relative to the emigration question, that is now so enthusiastically agitating the minds of our people. The arrayest and most only creditable to the industry and thriftings of the people. of our people, I desire to speak a few words of our people. The gravest and most melancholy thought with me is such a large number of us being together with so little equired ability and the chances of an immefiate relief almost impossible, because it will take twenty years or a generation to insure a efficient crop to keep down starvation during the winter without aid from the general government, and furthermore we do not know whether the United States will help us in such a foolish movement or not. I am satisfied that the State of Kansas is not able to feed five or six thousand people next year, nor the year after, nor forty years to come, without

But these words are not exactly applicable

lieve that this forty-fold movement is foolishness to any person of common sense any homesteads in the city, that are almost bear. The verdict was the strongest evidence out of the State treasury, about fifty thousand driven to a state of discouragement by dollars this year, and for the years to come indefinitely, if she happens to get sick. The will soon be in Kausas. I say this to between a white man and a perce before a precedent would be vicious to the last degree. those who are on the road to progress profitable pattern. Her people can as well afford to pay their taxes as can those of scores of smaller and less at-present favored my people who are living with men who will

by Governor Marks, because we knew that Memphis, under the crude and anomalous government she now has, can do nothing to help herself. We want to give her a chance. An extra session of the legislature will cost the people not one cent less than twenty thousand dollars. And, inastrant wenty thousand dollars are also with seven and have a little over a year are with seven and have

much as Memphis got herself in the predica-ment she now fieds so uncomfortable, she ought not to ask more than this of the general taxpayers. At all events, she is not demic, but you must understand that the peolikely to get more. The member from East or Middle Tennessee who votes for a State fund to build up Memphis or pay her debts, should write his political will before he casts affect them so much. But you know that our only hape is the farm. Do you think I would go to a State to farm in the same latitude of Kansas, after being born and raised so far south as this? I answer no; but would start back the other way toward the warmest tropic, where the ice does not grow so thick. Now, in conclusion, let us not be tossed about like a feather with a little breeze behind it, not knowing what its destiny may be, but study ourselves for a while, until we are capable of thinking for our own selves. I

am tired of one thinking for twenty thousand in an absolute manner. Yours, for the best A. W. BROWN. The Colored People's Fairs in North Carolina and Georgia. The negroes of North Carolina and Georgia have been holding agricultural fairs. The Springfield Republican gives them this truthful and interesting notice: "The industrial fair of the North Carolina negroes, held at Raleigh last week, as well as agricultural fairs held this season by the colored people of Griffin and Lagrange, Georgia, must convince even stalwarts that the negro is not quite as badly off in the 'solid south' as he is pic-tured. All three of these exhibitions were gotten up and engineered by the negroes hemselves, and were as creditable as fairs

held by the white people of the same section —indeed, Governor Jarvis said that the display of hogs and poultry at Raleigh was beter than that at the State fair. It may sur-Saying this the negroes boarded the train and left for their new homes in the far-off there was a spirited military contained the train south from campaign literature that there was a spirited military contained the train south from campaign literature that there was a spirited military contained the train south from the contained the train south from the contained the train south from the contained the train and left for their new homes in the far-off there was a spirited military contained the contained the train south from the contained the contained the train and left for their new homes in the far-off the contained the test at Lagrange between colored companies, armed with gan and bayonet, and at Raleigh there were eight military companies besides five companies in the procession to the fair grounds. Governor Jarvis gave the North Carolina negroes some nsible advice in his opening address about point by citing, in a kindly manner, a recent case in Hyde county, where a colored man was made preacher on returning from the penitentiary, but was of so little worth that he was soon in jail again. The governor "The Democratic Raleigh Observer, whose editor is chairman of the Democratic State committee, says, in commenting upon the air, that the colored people own considerable land in the State, and are increasing their ownership every year. They have many schools, a considerable number of the milita-"How am I? Why, I'm going to ship the ry companies, and now that they have esmules in a hurry and get back to Chicago be- caped the carpetbagger and the idea that fore my brother gets away; that's just how they are wards of the nation, are settling I'm going to do it." down to honest toil and good companionship with their white neighbors. Governor Jarvis confirms this observation in his address, and NEW YORK, November 29 .- The butter reports that in every county, from the mountrade of this city is considering the fraudu- tains to the sea, the most friendly relations

ment, and with a view to promote good feeling between the races.

"A colored orator, Dr. West, of Savannah, delivered the address at LaGrange, Georgia, and took a decided stand against the exodus, as did a colored brother at Raleigh. Mr. West, though a Republican, indorsed Governor Colquitt's administration of Georgia's affairs, and said that he was the last governor that any State ever had. He Wheat, Rye, Barley, Clover, Herds, Blue, Orchard, Timothy, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Union Sets, Kale, Spinach, Etc., fresh and genuine, receiving by

credited him with treating all classes with equal justice, and admired him especially for his regard for the religious welfare of his constituents. What is even more important R. G. CRAIG & CO. 377 Main Street.

WE offer inducements to parties desiring to plant Shade and Ornamental Trees and Ev-ergreees. Our stock has been grown and carefully cultivated the past summer, and never looked mere beautiful. Fifty thousand Asparagus Roots and Py-racanth Hedge Plants, all grown and for sale by Atlanta Constitution: We have no hope of convincing the politicians of the north that R. G. CRAIG & CO., Agricultural Implement & Seed Dealers,

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Vaults Emptied! ODORLESS EXCAVATING CO.-OF-fice, 45 madison street, and 192 Washington.

COMMELCIAL UNIE

WHICH was closed on July 18th, will opened on Saturday, November 1, 1879. There has not been a case of sickness, of any kind, in the house. DAVID HASTINGS, Proprietor.

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OFFICE OF CARVER GIN AND MACHINE CO.,

Corner She'by and M'Call streets.

WE have a supply on hand of the Light-draft.
Fast-ginning Carver Cotton Gin, and also the renowned Eclipse Hulling Gins and Condensers and Feeders, and are prepared to do Gin Repairing promptly.

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MINTER PARKER Real Estate Broker & Rental Agent enced in the least degree by race prejudices will be impossible. 289 MAIN STREET. Corner Madison. Cetywayo says there were only ten of his

G. D. CROCKETT Justice of the Peace, T. S. MALLORY, Constable, HAVE returned to their office, 285 MAIN ST.

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Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants No. 1 Howard's Row, Memphis, Tenn. Our office is again open.

We are ready for business, and respectfully solicit consignments of cotton

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IRON, CASTINGS, CUTLERY AND GUNS Steam Engines, Boilers, Ironpipe and Machinery Fixtures, **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPOT** Belting, Hose and Packing, Cotton Gins, Presses

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W.S. TAYLOR,

Grange Agent and Commission Merchant, Has Reopened at 359 Front street, Memphis, and begs leave to inform the public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments of cotton and other public that he is ready to handle consignments are respectfully solicited.

Cincinnati Packing Co PORK, LARD,

QUEEN OF THE WEST BRAND Extra Sugar-Cured Hams. Shoulders, and Breakfast Bacon,



We respectfully call the attention of parties about to purchase Cotton-gin Wagons and Beales to our complete stock of Standard Cotton Gins, slowe Senies and Fish Bro. Wagons, of which we are agents. Send for prices. Catalogues frequency Powell, Moffat & Co., 37 Union street General Commission Merchants. T. C. PARK & CO., (Late of Guy, M'Clellan & Co.)

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R Ginhouse is open, and Gins are in grunning order. Will att nd to all cot pily that is intrusted to us. All cotton frau in Ginhouse or on the river when consigned tacks furnished to responsible parties.

HAYDEN GINS CHICKASAW

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No charge for drayage to the gins or delivery to the sheds. All cotton insured free while in our care.

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dication. Give us a trial.

M. W. BEARDSLEY, Sup't. At Home: AND READY FOR BUSINESS. HOOK & LaGRILL Wall Paper and Window-Shades House and Sign Painters,

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Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON FACTORS And Commission Merchants, 272 Front street, : Memphis. Having closed their St. Louis house, are now fully prepared to receive and make liberal advances on consignments of cotton, etc., to their Memphis house. They are just in receipt of and receiving by rail and river a well-selected stock of Groceries, Produce and Plantation Supplies.

ERB& CO 328 Front street, Have a large and well-assorted stock of

Produce, such as Potatoes, Cabbage, Apples, Oranges, Onions, Krout, Pickles, Pigsfeet, Mincemeat, Butter, Cheese, etc., to which the attention of the trade ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE MEMPHIS CITY FIRE AND GEN'L INS. Co., No. 19 Madison street.

No. 19 Madison street.

MEMPHIS, TENN, November 19, 1879.

THE stockholders of this company are herrey
notified to attend the annual meeting, at the office of the company, on MONDAY, DECEMBER, 1
1879, as required by section 14, of the charter, for the election of a President, Vice-President, Cashler, and Seven Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other regular business required by the interests of the company. The election will be held between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p.m. By order of E M. APPERSON, President, Henry J. Lynn, Cashler.

AVERY & BERLIN Rental and Real Estate Business

at the old and well-known location, No. 39 MADISON STREET, where we sha! — a py to see all our old friends and patrons and many new ones. Those having property to rent can find prompt paying tenants through our office. If you wish to buy, sell or exchange, you should see us.

Dwellings, cottages and stores to rent.

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ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., ETC.

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J. M. Fowlkes. W. B. Galbreath. COTTON FACTORS.

11 Union St.; Memphis TOUR Warehouse (Mutual Storage Company) is new open, ready to receive cotton, on which we will make liberal cash advances.

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And Commission Merchants, Nos. 238 and 238% Front and 6 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn Keep always on hand a well selected stock of Plantation Supplies. Cotton aspecialty

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FAgents for the Celebrated E. Carver Cotton-Gius.

MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE Grocers, Cotton Factors, AND SALT AGENTS,

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WHOLESALE LIQUOR and CIGAR DEALERS 356 MAIN STREET, : : : MEMPHIS, TENN. We hereby notify our friends and patrons that we have closed our house in Cincinnati, and have resumed business at Memphis, with a large and complete stock of Wines, Liquers and Cigars. We solicit a call from our customers and friends, or their orders, which shall have prompt attention.

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HARPMANN & Bro. **MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS**

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Particular attention given to the handling of cotton while in shed

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